

Hiroshi HARA\*: **New or noteworthy flowering plants  
from Eastern Himalaya (21)**

原 寛\*: 東部ヒマラヤ植物新知見 (21)

129) **Persicaria glacialis** (Meisn.) Hara, comb. nov.

*Polygonum perforatum* γ. *glaciale* Meisn. in DC., Prodr. 14 (1): 128 (1856).

*Polygonum glaciale* (Meisn.) Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 41 (1886).

Steward in Contr. Gray Herb. 88: 77 (1930).

Himalaya (Afghanistan, Kashmir, Kumaon, Nepal).

130) **Persicaria humilis** (Meisn.) Hara, comb. nov.

*Polygonum humile* Meisn. in Wall., Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3: 59 (1832). Hook. f.

in Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 41 (1886). Steward in Contr. Gray Herb. 88: 78 (1930).

Himalaya (Kumaon to Sikkim), Khasia.

The two Himalayan species mentioned above are referred to the genus *Persicaria* based on their morphological and palynological characters.

131) **Clematis tibetana** O. Kuntze in Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. 26: 172 (1885).

*Clematis Vernayi* C. E. C. Fischer in Kew Bull. 1937: 95 (1937). Gupta in Bull. Bot. Gard. Lucknow 80: t. 45 (1963). Kapoor in Bull. Bot. Gard. Lucknow 124: 79 (1966),

Distr. Himalaya (Garhwal to Nepal), S. Tibet.

The Himalayan plants belonging to the *Clematis orientalis* group are recently often treated as a separate species. In that case it is proper to adopt for them *Clematis tibetana* O. Kuntze, a name hitherto overlooked.

132) **Glaribraya** Hara, gen. nov. (Cruciferae—Sisymbrieae)

Biennis? alpina humilis glabra sed leviter scabra. Rhizoma gracile ascendens. Rosula annotina emarcida persistens. Caules foliati. Folia rosulata spathulata integra carnosae glabra, caulina superiora ad bracteas sensim transientia. Flores mediocres, inferiores axillares, superiores racemosi foliaceo-bracteati. Sepala erecto-patentia, basi paullo saccata persistentia. Petala alba obovata. Filamenta linearia; antherae rotundatae. Glandulae nectariferae confluentes annulares. Siliquae lineari-oblongae ± torulosae, apice stylo crasso

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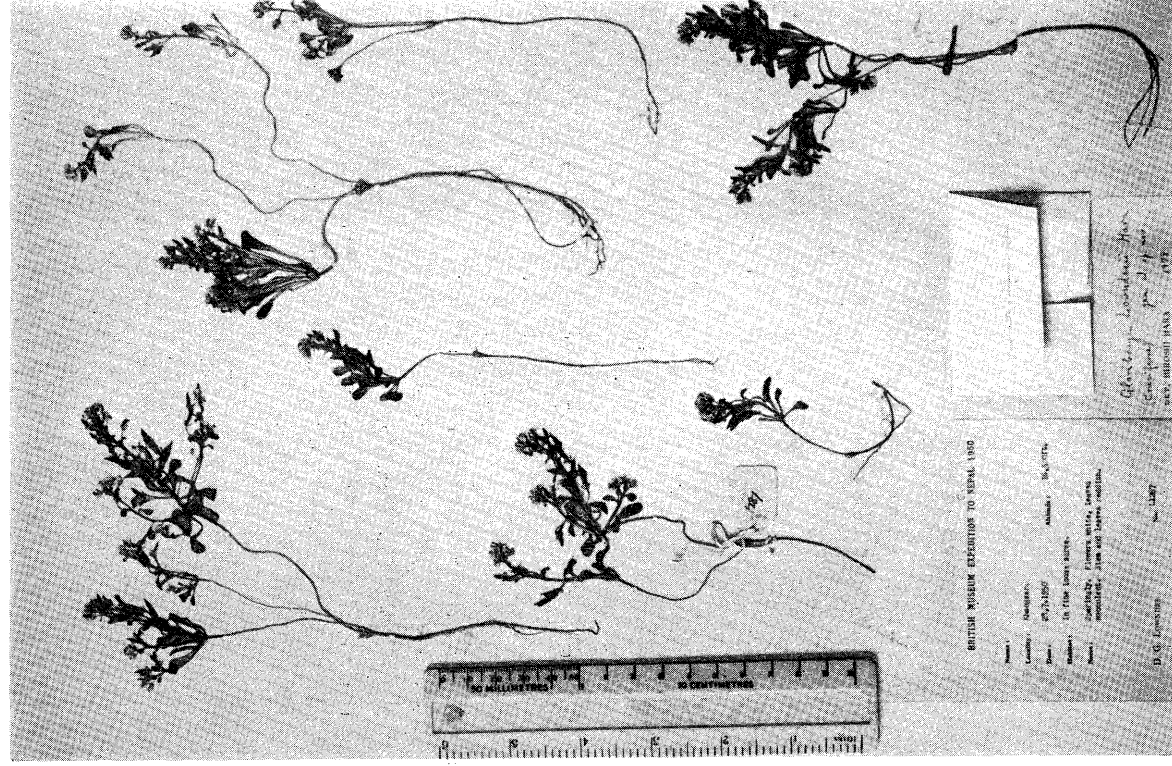


Fig. 1. *Glaribraya loundesii* Hara. The type specimen.

breve coronatae; valvae tenuissime nervosae; septum perfectum tenue membranaceum enerve; semina biseriata pauca majora.

Typus: *Glaribraya Lowndesii* Hara.

The mature siliquae and seeds are unknown, and the exact relationship of this peculiar genus is uncertain. Possibly it belongs to Sisymbrieae—Aliariinae or Pachycladinae. It has a resemblance in some characters to such genera as *Staintoniella*, *Taphrospermum*, *Aphragmus*, *Archyosperma* and *Dilophia*. But the present genus is well characterized in having linear-oblong siliquae with a thin membranaceous septum, biseriate relatively large seeds, annular nectariferous gland, persistent sepals, flowers axillary in the lower part of stems and gradually passing upwards into a bracteate raceme, spatulate entire carnosae leaves, slightly scabrous stems, pedicels, sepals and siliquae with minute thick papillae, and slender ascending rhizomes. It has a curious habit adapted to grow on fine scree. The generic name means a *Braya*-like plant growing on scree (glara).

***Glaribraya Lowndesii* Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)**

Biennis?. Radix filiformis, apice rosula annotina parva emarcida coronata. Innovationes rhizomatis ascendentes valde elongatae graciles 2-9 cm longae 1-1.5 mm crassae nudaе, apice foliis rosulatis subumbellatim dispositae. Folia rosulata 4-8, spatulata integra carnosae glabra rubescentia, apice rotundata vel leviter retusa, basi ad petiolum sensim longe attenuata, ad 2.5 cm longa 4 mm lata, interdum parce papilloso-scabra. Caules 3-6 cm alti rubescentes parce minute papilloso, papillis brevibus crassiusculis, vel verruculosi, simplices vel inferiore pauci-ramosi, foliati, superiore in inflorescentiam racemosam bracteata sensim transientes. Folia glabra caulina infima foliis rosulatis similia, superiora minora sensim bracteas parvas angustatas transientes, saepe rubescentia. Pedicelli graciles paullo verrucoso-scabri, in fructu ad 10 mm longi erecto-patentes. Flores albi mediocres. Sepala erecto-patentia elliptica naviculata ca. 2.5 mm longa, apice rotundata, basi paullo saccata, margine albo-membranacea, dorso papilloso-scabra, persistentia. Petala obovata alba 4-5 mm longa 1.5-2 mm lata, basi ad unguem longe attenuata. Stamina subaequalia sepalo paullo longiora; filamenta linearia uninervia 2.5-3 mm longa; antherae ovato-rotundatae ca. 0.6 mm longae. Glandulae nectariferae confluentes anguste annulares. Ovarium anguste oblongum glabrum; ovula aliquot; stylus brevissimus 0.5 mm longus crassus, stigmate depresso. Siliquae juve-

niles lineari-oblongae ad 10 mm longae 2.5 mm latae  $\pm$ torulosae, apice stylo crasso 1-1.5 mm longo coronatae; valvae tenuiter uninerves et reticulato-venosae, extus papilloso-scabrae, septum perfectum tenue membranaceum enerve, cellulis epidermalibus transverse subparallele dispositis. Semina 6-8 biseriata, immatura ovalia 1.5 mm longa.

C. Nepal: Khangsar, in fine loose scree, 16500 ft (D. G. Lowndes no. 1287, Jul. 28, 1950—type in BM).

133) **Rubus hypargyus** Edgew. in Trans. Linn. Soc. 20: 45 (1846).

*Rubus niveus* Wall. var. *hypargyus* (Edgew.) Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 335 (1878).

*Rubus gracilis* var. *hypargyus* (Edgew.) Focke in Bibl. Bot. 17 (Ht. 72II): 190 (1911), in observ.

*Rubus pedunculatus* D. Don var. *hypargyus* (Hook. f.) Kitamura in Fauna & Fl. Nepal. Himal. 158 (1955).

Distr. Himalaya (Garhwal to Sikkim).

var. **concolor** (Hook. f.) Hara, comb. nov.

*Rubus concolor* Wall., Cat. 22, no. 733 (1829), nom. nud.

*R. niveus* var. *concolor* Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 335 (1878).

*R. gracilis* var. *concolor* (Hook. f.) Focke, l.c. 190 (1911), in observ.

*R. pedunculatus* var. *concolor* (Hook. f.) Kitamura, l.c. 158 (1955).

Distr. Himalaya (Kashmir to Nepal).

var. **niveus** (Wall. ex G. Don) Hara, comb. nov.

*Rubus niveus* Wall. [Cat. 22, no. 734 (1829), nom. nud.] ex G. Don, Gen. Syst. 2: 530 (1832). Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 335 (1878); non Thunb. (1813).

*R. pedunculatus* D. Don sensu Wall., Cat. 22, no. 729 (1829). Rehder, Bibl. 288 (1949). Hara & Ohashi in Fl. E. Himal. 131 (1966).

*R. gracilis* Roxb. sensu Focke in Bibl. Bot. 17 (Ht. 72II): 190 (1911); non J. & C. Presl (1822).

*R. niveus* var. *niveus* (Wall.) Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 335 (1878).

*R. euleucus* Focke in Bot. Jahrb. 29: 397 (1901).

Distr. Himalaya (Punjab to Bhutan), S. Tibet, W. China.

This is a common Himalayan species with 3-foliolate leaves which are usually white-tomentose beneath, and has long been known as *Rubus niveus* Wall. But on account of the presence of the earlier homonym, it became necessary to find the correct name of the species. The Himalayan plants of

this group are very variable in the size and shape of leaflets, the density of pubescence especially on the underside of leaves, the shape of inflorescences, the size of flowers, and the shape of calyx-lobes. The type of *Rubus pedunculatus* D. Don (1825) from Central Nepal (Chitlong, Hamilton Apr. 1802, BM) has 3-5 acutish small leaflets, and seems to belong to *R. foliolosus* D. Don, although the flowers are slightly larger than usual. *Rubus hypargyrus* Edgew. (1846) described from Choor (Edgeworth no. 260, ann. 1844, K) has 3-foliolate leaves which are thinly tomentose beneath and later glabrate, and larger flowers with calyx about 14 mm long. But it falls within the limit of variations of the species in question. A common form with acuminate leaflets white-tomentose beneath is here treated as var. *niveus*.

134) *Galium exile* Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 207 (1881).

*Galium Handelii* Cufodont. in Oesterr. Bot. Zeits. 89: 234 (1940); non Nábělek (1923).

Kumaon, 13-14000 ft. (Duthie, no. 3006, BM, K).

C. Nepal, 13-15000 ft. (Stainton, Sykes & Williams, nos. 2224 & 6184, BM).

Sikkim, 10-14000 ft. (Hooker f.—type of *G. exile*, K).

Distr. Himalaya (Kumaon, Nepal, Sikkim), W. & C. China.

The type specimen of *Galium exile* from Sikkim agrees well with *G. Handelii* from China. This species is closely allied to *Galium songaricum* Schrenk (1841) of Central Asia, Karakorum, and Altai.

135) *Codonopsis nepalensis* Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Caules volubiles glabri; radix ignota. Folia alterna vel opposita, ovata—lanceolato-ovata 3-6 cm longa 12-27 mm lata, basi rotundata, apice acuta vel subobtusata, fere integra subglabra, supra ad marginem minute pilosula, petiolis 5-20 mm longis glabris. Pedunculi axillares vel terminales 3-5 cm longi glabri uniflori. Calyx semi-inferus; tubus hemisphaericus brevis ca. 7 mm altus  $\pm$  14 mm in diametro glaber; lobi 5 deltoideo- vel lanceolato-oblongi, sinu acuto sejuncti, 15-20 mm longi 6-9 mm lati, apice subacuti integri glabri. Corolla supera late campanulata sepalo exserta ca. 2.5 cm longa ca. 2 cm in diametro, crenea cum nervis rubescentibus, intus superiore minutissime pilosa; lobi deltoidei 8-10 mm longi ca. 10 mm lati, intus minute pilosi. Filamenta linearia ca. 4 mm longa glabra; antherae lineares ca. 4.5 mm longae glabrae. Stylus gracilis ca. 5 mm longus, apice infundibuliforme valde expansus late 3-lobus extus papilloso-stigmaticus. Fructus ignotus.

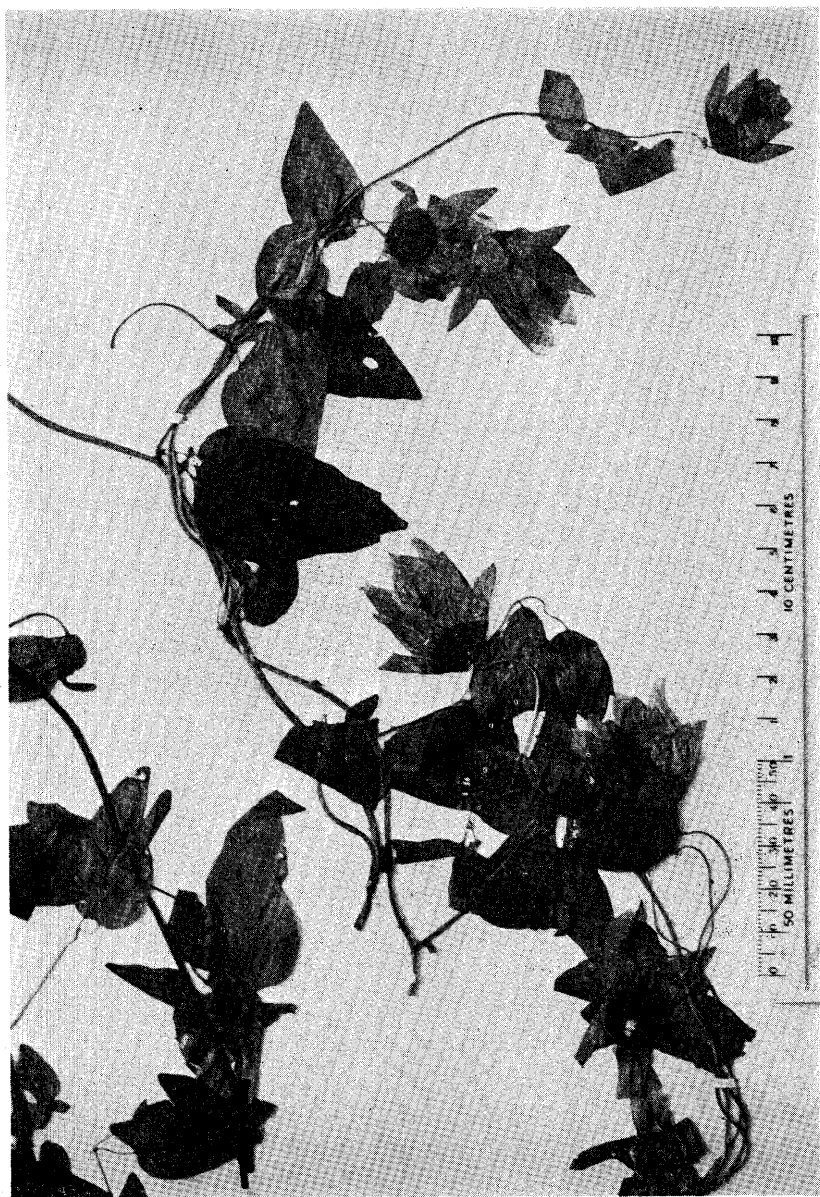


Fig. 2. *Codonopsis nepalensis* Hara. A part of the type specimen.

C. Nepal: Seti Khola, Annapurna Himal, 10500 ft (Stainton, Sykes & Williams, no. 6687, Aug. 5, 1954, fl. —type in BM).

This plant is certainly closely allied to *Codonopsis rotundifolia* Benth., but has glabrous stems, petioles and peduncles, acutish entire glabrescent leaves, and glabrous acutish calyx-lobes.

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129 & 130) ヒマラヤ産のこれら 2 種は、外部形態と花粉の形質から *Persicaria* に属していることが分かったので新組合せを作った。

131) *Clematis tibetana* O. Kuntze ヒマラヤ産の *Clematis orientalis* 類の植物は近年別種とみなされることが多いが、その場合はこれまで見落されていた O. Kuntze の名を起用すべきであると思う。

132) *Glaribraya Lowndesii* Hara (新属新種) 中部ネパール高山産のアブラナ科植物。この標本は数年前から気になっていたもので、英国で Kew, British Museum, Edinburgh のアジア産標本をはしから当ててみたが近いものは見当らなかった。成熟した種子が見られないのが気がかりだが、新属として発表することにした。

133) *Rubus hypargyryrus* Edgew. ヒマラヤに普通に見られる下面に白綿毛を密布した 3 小葉をもったウラボシ科の一種の学名を考訂した。

134) *Galium exile* Hook. f. シッキムから記載されたきわめて繊細な一種で、これまで正体のはっきりしなかったが、タイプを検討して中国から記載された *G. Handellii* と同種であることを明らかにした。

135) *Codonopsis nepalensis* Hara (新種) ヒカゲツルニンジンに近いネパールヒマラヤ産の一種である。

### ○近頃の生物界の分けかた (小林義雄) Yosio KOBAYASI: The conception of kingdoms adopted by Whittacker and Margulis

生物を幾つかの界に分けるという考えについては、リンネの *Systema Naturae* など古いところはさておき、Haeckel (1866, 1894) 以来多くの生物科学評論家によって、それぞれ独自のシステムが発表されて来た。近頃になって Whittacker (1969) が生物を 5 界、即ち Monera, Protista, Plantae, Fungi, Animalia に分けることをサイエンス誌上で提唱したが、従来日蔭者扱いされて来た菌類が、動物、植物と対等の位置に扱われたこともあって、菌学関係者からは好意を以て迎えられ、間もなくイギリスで出版の菌類辞典 (1971) にもその図式が掲載された。その後日本や諸外国の菌類書や教科書にもこれが転載されて来た。しかしそれらの書では無解説、無批判のものが多く一種の流行の感がする。その流行も数年経過すると、そろそろそれに代る新しいものが